All Out to the "Daily" Picnic at Pleasant Bay Park on Sunday, July 30!

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

Is the Daily Worker on Sale at Your Union Meeting? Your Club Headquarters?

THE WEATHER—Today, mostly cloudy and probably showers; moderate northeast winds.

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The Party Leads

THE propaganda machines of the White House are roaring. The Roosevelt government issues torrents of ballyhoo more cunningly calculated to blind the workers than anything since the frenzied jingoism of 1917.

The National Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Act is Roosevelt's cardinal effort to increase the profits of Big Business. In defense of it there has formed a reactionary united front, stretching from the finance overlords of Wall Street, through the labor bureaucrats of the A. F. of L., down to Norman Thomas, leader of the Socialist party, who hails the Slavery Act as a step towards Socialism.

The Communist Party alone fights against wage cuts, for higher wages to meet the fast-rising living costs, against speed-up in the factories.

The Communist Party alone stands at the head of the army of 17 million starving jobless workers, leading the fight for Federal Unemployment Insurance and for immediate relief.

It is thus obvious that to fight for the interests of the working class is to fight for the strengthening and building of the Party of the working class, the Communist Party.

The Party grows and gains its basic strength in the very heat of the struggle against the attacks of the capitalist class. The defence of the everyday vital needs of the workers is the very life-breath of the Communist Party.

* * *

BUT, as Marx and Engels proclaim in the immortal Communist Manifesto, "in fighting for the immediate, present needs of the working class, the Communist Party fights for the future of the working class."

In leading the working class against the immediate onslaughts of the Roosevelt government, the Communist Party fights for the overthrow of capitalism, for the revolutionary way out of the crisis.

In the factories, on the railroads, on the docks and wharves, in the mines, and on the farms, the Party must recruit its fighters.

The recruiting of workers from the basic industries has been neglected. This must be immediately remedied. Everywhere, the workers, especially from the large factories, must be drawn into the Party.

In every struggle for the defense of the interests of the workers, the Communist Party must be brought forward as the leader of the working class, as the Party of the working class.

Build the Communist Party, the Party of the working class!

The Language They Understand

AS the legislative office boys of the capitalist class are meeting at Albany to decide ways and means of evading the payment of relief to the jobless workers of New York, the New York World-Telegram lets slip a very instructive admission. It writes.

"To political conservatives in the relief bureaus the most alarming development has been the success of the Communist demonstrations. Many of the demonstrations have resulted in the Home Relief Bureaus 'speeding up their work.'"

Yes, that is true. And it is a truth that the tricky leaders of the Socialist Party, with their horror of "unruly" street demonstrations, with their "appeals" to the capitalist governments, strive to hide.

* * *

WHAT was this "speeding up of work"? It is nothing more than an admission that the activities of the Communist Party and the Unemployed Councils wrung more food payments, more rent payments, more relief from the capitalist relief bureaus.

The smooth-spoken Socialist leaders do not like the "disorder" of street demonstrations.

The Socialist leaders urge the workers to send "appeals" to Governor Lehman, the millionaire Wall Street banker, to test his "sincerity." The workers know the "sincerity" of Lehman—it means loyalty to the capitalist class—his class.

For such "arguments" the capitalist rulers do not give a rap. They know that such tactics only make it possible to stall, to confuse and trick the workers.

But the organized mass struggles of the workers—this is the only language that the ruling class masters understand.

* * *

TODAY, the capitalist Tammany City government dooms hundreds of thousands of workers families, totalling over a million men, women, and children, to starvation by the most drastic reduction in relief.

If we had organized hundreds of thousands of the city's workers into Block Committees, if we had organized unceasing demonstrations before the Relief Bureaus, if every working class street had its militant Block Committee, would the city administration have slashed relief, insolently sentencing the workers and their children to starvation?

They would not have dared!

And it is only the most intense revival of these mass struggles, the most energetic spreading of these street demonstrations to every working class neighborhood that can stop the present starvation policy of the arrogant capitalist city rulers.

Every working class street must have its organized group fighting for immediate relief and against evictions.

The workers organized in mass struggle—the workers in the streets—organized in determined demand for food and shelter—this is what the capitalist city government fears.

And it is this language of mass struggle alone which they will heed.

Organize in the neighborhoods!

Build the Block Committees!

Organize Unemployed Councils!

Insuring the Six Page 'Daily'

THE only way in which the regular, uninterrupted appearance of the six-page "Daily" can be assured after August 14 is by the creation of a solid financial base for our paper.

Our readers can guarantee the Daily Workers' steady appearance in many ways. The first and most fruitful way is to secure new subs, to increase circulation wherever and whenever the opportunity offers itself.

It should be very clear that, unless a greater circulation is gained, the six-page "Daily" will encounter great difficulties. Not insurmountable ones, but difficulties that undoubtedly will hinder the paper in making the forward strides among the great masses of this country, which is the reason for the inauguration of the six-page Daily Worker.

* * *

FINANCIAL assistance will be urgently needed. Our readers must have the needs of the "Daily" constantly in mind, not only in getting subs, but in raising funds at affairs, at small house-parties of the kind that were used so extensively to raise funds during the last financial campaign.

New York workers particularly will have a chance to prove their devotion to the "Daily" on Sunday, July 30. On this day, thousands of workers are expected to attend the Daily Worker picnic at Pleasant Bay Park. Preparations are being made to assure its success as a great Red social event. Only the workers of New York, however, can assure its financial success.

Other cities might follow the example of the New York friends of the "Daily," and arrange similar affairs.

In any event, greater and more whole-hearted effort on behalf of the "Daily" is the need of the hour. In this way only can workers prove their desire to aid in the building up of a bigger, more powerful organizer of the working class.

5,000 PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINERS STRIKE AGAINST COMPANY UNION SLAVERY

3,000 at H. C. Frick Mine Walk Out in Demand for Recognition Despite Opposition by U.M.W.A. Heads; Movement Spreading

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 26.—Close to 5,000 coal miners are on strike in several mines near here, refusing to accept the company unions which the operators are establishing under the Industrial Recovery Act.

Three thousand miners of the H. C. Frick Coal Co. and of the Colonial number three and four at Grindstone struck on Monday for recognition of the United Mine Workers. The district officials of the UMWA opposed the strike but the rank and file miners disregarded them. Strikes have also been called at the Vesta number six and five mines.

Governor Pinchot ordered Troop A of the Pennsylvania State Police to the scene of the strike, after 2,000 coal miners clashed with deputies. Although the deputies attacked with tear gas, the miners resisted and 12 deputies and scabs received injuries.

A strike movement which threatens to sweep large sections of the mining fields in this territory has broken out. National Miners' Union organizers are in the strike area bringing the miners' code to the workers and calling for the election of delegates to the united front conference on August 12 and 13.

Eight hundred coal miners in the Trenton and Newfield mines are on strike for a 10 per cent increase in wages and $2 a room reduction in rent. The strikes are being led by the rank and file opposition in the U.M.W.A. 900 miners of the Logan Coal Co., Beaversdale and Lincoln Coal Co. in central Pennsylvania are also on strike demanding a miners' checkweighman.

Bronx Judges to Sit On $200 Chairs and Hand Out "Justice"

NEW YORK.—The city has not enough money to pay relief to a million and a half men, women and children, say the officials. Even the starvation wage of $4.50 a day for 10 days a month had to be cut 10 per cent. The state government cannot give any funds for relief. But for a little thing as furnishing up the new Bronx County Court House, chairs will be bought at prices ranging from $200 to as low as $16.50 each.

The nineteen judges will seat themselves on wooden chairs costing from $150 to $200 apiece. Forty-one other "public officials" will only get upholstered aluminum chairs at $135 each. While some 2,300 other employees will be compelled to be satisfied to have chairs costing a mere $100 to as low as $16.50 apiece.

HORTON ORDERS SCOTTSBORO NINE TO STAND TRIAL

I. L. D. Urges Protests Throughout Country

ATHENS, Ala., July 26. — Judge James E. Horton yesterday set a new trial for Haywood Patterson and the other innocent Negro boys for the October term of his court.

* * *

NEW YORK, July 26.—"The decision and announcement of Judge Horton setting the date for new lynch-trials of the Scottsboro boys is proof that in making the concession to mass pressure of granting Haywood Patterson a new trial, Horton, together with Attorney-General Thomas E. Knight and ex-senator Tom Heflin, maneuvered to take the best advantage of even this concession to railroad the Scottsboro boys to the electric chair," William L. Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, said today.

"This setting of trials for the Scottsboro boys, when he has admitted that they are innocent, proves Horton's determination to legally lynch them. It was in his power to free them.

"Only a tremendous increase in the mass pressure which has suffered a lull under these illusions, can save the boys."

Nazis Bribe Saar Men for Coming Plebiscite

PARIS, July 26.—In preparation for the plebiscite 18 months hence when the residents of the Saar basin will vote whether the Saar is to go to France or to Germany, the Hitler government is offering round trip tickets from the Saar to Berlin at 10 marks (about $2.25) for a 600-mile trip.

Charges are also made that the price is cut to 5 marks if those who accept the ticket promise to vote a return to German rule.

The Saar Basin is an immensely valuable coal district, which France has occupied since the end of the world war, under the terms of the Versailles Treaty.

TEAR BOMB BLAST KILLS 2 SOLDIERS

Many Wounded; Were on Mine Strike Duty

PANA, Ill., July 26.—Two soldiers were reported killed and 25 others wounded when a tear gas bomb exploded today in a motor bus on which National Guardsmen of the 130th Infantry Howitzer Regiment, who were on strike duty in the Taylorsville mine area, were returning to Mt. Vernon. The truck burst into flames. A third guardsman may die.

Coal Miners Strike Against Night Work

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 26. — At the Cosgrove-Meehan Coal Corp. at Homer City, more than 100 mine workers are on strike against working at night. At this company's mine at Dilltown, about 100 other miners are on strike, also in protest against the night shift. Workers state that the heat in the summer makes it impossible for them to sleep in the daytime. Coal operators prefer night running because of the cheaper rates for power.

800 in 2 Southern Mills Strike Against Cotton Textile Code

EASLEY, S. C.—Eight hundred workers went out on strike today, at the Alice and Arial cotton mills here, in protest against the wage and work schedule instituted under the cotton textile recovery code.

POLICE ATTACK CHICAGO MARCH OF UNEMPLOYED

10 Thousand Form for Protest; Police Arrest 75

CHICAGO, Ill., July 26. — Ten thousand Negro and white workers who gathered for the Hunger March on the City Hall here were attacked by 500 armed police at Liberty Square, at the corner of Congress and Madison Streets, the formation point for the march.

Seventy-five workers were arrested including Karl Lockner, secretary of the Federation of Unemployed organizations, Feifer, leader of the Unemployed Council and Klein of the Workers Committee on Unemployment.

A demonstration of teachers at the same time protesting the recent cut of $5,000,000 from the school budget and the dismissal of over 1400 teachers was also set upon by the police and broken up.

A permit for the Hunger March, which had been applied for several weeks ago was stalled off. Last Tuesday when the delegation from the Federation went to Mayor Kelley to demand an answer on the permit application, they were thrown out from the Mayor's office by the "Red Squad" without being allowed to see Mayor Kelley.

Today at 10 o'clock, just before the march was scheduled to begin, the permit was definitely refused by Chief of Police Allman. Workers defied this ruling and marched to the assembly point in groups, carrying banners bearing demands for rescinding the 10 to 20 per cent relief cut, for bigger grocery orders, for recognition of the grievance committee at the local relief stations and for the adoption of the Worker's Relief Ordinance proposed by the Federation, and for endorsement by the city of unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the government.

A delegation from working class organizations will call upon Mayor Kelley today to protest against the police brutality against the teachers and the unemployed and to demand the release of the arrested workers and a permit for a demonstration next week.

ROOSEVELT COMES TO AID OF THE BIG BOND HOLDERS

WASHINGTON, July 26.—President Roosevelt and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are now cooperating with leading representatives of Wall Street in the formation of a new corporation, whose main function it will be to collect from foreign governments defaulted interest payments on bonds held by investors in this country, it was announced today.

Roosevelt is expected to sign the articles of the newly-formed Corporation of Foreign Security Holders in a few days. This corporation has been formed under the provisions of the Securities Act, Roosevelt's personally sponsored Act, which was widely acclaimed as providing protection for the "little man." The new corporation, which will negotiate with foreign governments for the payments to American investors, is mainly in the interests of the big Wall Street investors.

Continuing its policy of generosity to all Wall Street undertakings, the R.F.C. will grant the new corporation an initial loan of $75,000.

UNION DRIVE IN NORTH HUDSON

NORTH HUDSON, N. J.—An organization drive to prepare the operators, finishers and pressers of the dress shops in this area for struggle against the dress bosses' slavery code, and to draw up the workers' own demands in the workers' code has been started here by the dress department of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

Green Plans A.F.L.-Company Unions to Help Big Trusts

E. OHIO STEEL WORKERS ADOPT UNION'S CODE

Set Up Local in Pittsburgh Co.

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 26.—A unanimous vote favoring the adoption of the steel workers' code was registered by 500 steel workers at a meeting here last Sunday called by the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union. The code was read clause by clause to enable the workers to express their approval or criticism. Pat Cush, National Chairman, was enthusiastically applauded when he exposed the betrayal policies of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. Other mass meetings are being arranged in the East Ohio steel section during the week.

* * *

Set Up Own Union

TURTLE CREEK, Pa., July 26.—At the invitation of hundreds of metal workers of the Pittsburgh Meter Co., Beaumont, district organizer of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union came to address the workers. Company officials, anxious to prevent any union organization, called the workers of the entire plant into the basement of the works and held a meeting. The company officials promised the workers a "union of their own choice." But the workers did not wait to be organized into the company's union. They met on the same night and decided to set up a local of the union in the plant.

* * *

Steel Workers To Meet

MCKEESPORT, Pa., July 26. — Steel workers are planning to hold a mass meeting in Polish Hall on Sunday, July 30, to vote on the demands raised in the steel workers' code and to elect a delegation to attend the hearings on the steel code in Washington together with other steel workers under the lead of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union.

Newsboys Strike in Homestead, Pa.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 26.—One hundred and fifty newsboys in Homestead went out on strike on July 20 for the following demands:

One cent on daily papers, one-half cent on Homestead Messenger, and two cents on Sunday papers.

Every single bundle of paper that came in from Pittsburgh was destroyed by the newsboys. Some 3,000 youth in Homestead took part in helping the newsboys.

The entire police force was mobilized to break the strike. The newsboys destroyed all the newspapers in Homestead and marched to Munhall, Pa., to get the newsboys to strike, but the steel trust police of Munhall stopped the boys from entering the city. From there, the newsboys marched into West Homestead, and again were stopped by the steel trust police.

Some six boys were arrested at the strike. Preparations are going ahead for the boys to demonstrate to demand the release of the prisoners.

Meetings have been arranged for the newsboys, called by the Young Communist League, to organize strike committees and the building of a Newsboys' Protection League.

ATTACK WEST N. Y. PICKET LINE

WEST NEW YORK, N. J.—Christy Saporito, 25, was arrested when police attacked the picket line in front of the Gould & Rosenberg mill, making fancy and art linens, at 324 Seventeenth St.

NO NEW JOBS AS MASS. NIGHT WORK LAW IS IN EFFECT

Governor Signs Law on Plea of Mill Owners, A.F.L. Officials

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 26.—As the state legislature closed in Boston yesterday, Governor Ely took the last step in a campaign initiated by him at the behest of mill owners, signing the bill for suspension of the state law under which women workers were not permitted to be employed in mills at night after 6 p. m.

Thus a stroke of the governor's pen is on the way to wiping out one piece of labor legislation won by the workers in this state after many years of struggle.

One of the chief arguments of the mill owners was that suspension of the no-night work for women law would provide greater employment. Scarcely was the bill signed, however, when both mill officials and "labor leaders" in this important textile center admitted that but "a few more would be employed after the new regime has been in effect for some time."

Lehman Retains Present Sales Tax

Rejects Doubling Levy With Eye On Election

ALBANY, July 26.—With his eye on the coming elections, Governor Lehman of New York refused to increase the state sales tax from one to two per cent as requested by his fellow members of Tammany Hall, Mayor O'Brien and the city administration. Instead, he urged that the City be granted power to levy a Sales Tax of its own if it wishes. In this way, Governor Lehman hopes to rob the State Republican Party of arguments in the coming election.

To Control Liquor Graft.

The present special session of the Legislature has been called a "relief session" by the Democratic government of New York City. Governor Lehman, however, will utilize it to increase Tammany's grip on the fat revenues of the Liquor Control Board, and to increase the profits of New York manufacturers by recommending state laws in compliance with the National Recovery (Slavery) Act.

Do Not Oppose Sales Tax.

None of the opponents of Mayor O'Brien's proposal to double the State Sales Tax are opposed to the Sales Tax as such. The main opposition to it is from two sources, from those who consider it politically inexpedient at the present time in view of the coming elections to the Assembly, and from the influential New York merchants who fear that an increased Sales Tax will drive business to the neighboring stores in New Jersey.

These sentiments are openly expressed by the leading New York merchants who oppose Mayor O'Brien's proposal. Michael Schapp, President of Bloomingdales Department Store, said, "If any sales tax had to be imposed, it should have been a Federal Tax. A State Sales Tax is bad because it tends to drive business out of the State . . ."

Bankers Get Lion's Share.

Mayor O'Brien asserts that the city's share of the proposed increased tax will be about $41,000,000, and that this amount is required by the city for relief purposes. His proposal to increase the State Tax is for the purpose of avoiding any lessening of the city's enormous payments to the Rockefeller and Morgan banks of Wall Street who hold the majority of the city's bonds.

Investigation has shown that of the city's annual expenditure of $500,000,000, more than $300,000,000 goes as payments to the banks and

STRESSES STEEL, AUTO, RUBBER AS STRIKES LOOM

To Begin In Goodyear and Briggs Plant, He Declares

WASHINGTON, July 26. — To help the big corporations, especially the steel mills, to put over the slave codes, the American Federation of Labor, through William F. Green, its president today announced, that "plant" unions, along the lines of company unions, would be organized.

"The new plan," writes Ruth Finney, Scripps-Howard Washington correspondent, "is a long step toward concession by organized labor to the demand of industrial leaders that they only bargain with employes. This is one of the principal demands made in the steel code calling for company unions."

The A. F. of L. by its new steps wants to draw closer to the big steel companies through organizing company unions for the bosses, in which the A. F. of L. leaders will be able to collect the dues and do the "bargaining" and strikebreaking.

"The new plan," continues Ruth Finney, "is being interpreted here by some persons as an abandonment by labor of collective bargaining rights guaranteed under the industrial recovery act, leaving them free to select their own leaders. The federal unions will not be free to select an officer or member of the A. F. of L. outside their own plant to negotiate for them under this new system."

To help Roosevelt put over his slave codes and to prevent strikes, the A. F. of L. is proposing company unions with A. F. of L. officials within the plants working with the company management and on the company payroll, but with the name of the A. F. of L.

The experience of the steel and auto companies, where the workers rejected company unions, made it necessary to bring in the company unions with an A. F. of L. label. In this way the A. F. of L. is moving into the basic industries in order to defeat organization and struggle of the workers.

The bosses in some industries, sensing the resistance of the workers to the company unions, fearing strike struggles, are bringing in the A. F. of L. in its new company-union form, in order to beat back these strike struggles.

It is significant that Green picks out the Briggs automobile plant, where the Auto Workers Union led a strike struggle early this year, the steel industry, where the revolutionary trade unions in Gary, in Michigan and in Buffalo led the struggles against the slave codes, to begin his company union-A. F. of L. program. The growing wave of struggles, that the A. F. of L. fears it cannot control or lead in order to behead, that has inspired this new move, undoubtedly with the support of General Johnson and President Roosevelt.

Green, in his interview with capitalist press reporters referred specifically to the automobile, rubber, steel and lumber industries where these A. F. of L.-company unions would be formed, naming the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., and Briggs automobile plant.

Undoubtedly Green has had conferences with the bosses in these industries where the struggles are sharpest and is working out a scheme of company unions with A. F. of L. labels, and with dues going to the A. F. of L. officialdom in order to supply the bosses with the strike-breaking experience of the A. F. of L. leadership.

"There is definitely a field of intimate relationship between an individual employer and his employees which may involve only the problems of one plant or enterprise," said Green, explaining the A. F. of L.-company union idea.

This brings forward the plan of the A. F. of L. in industries where strike struggles are rapidly spreading to smash them one by one in each plant, by dealing with the bosses in the individual plants, and urging the formation of plant A. F. of L.-company unions.

The new move of the A. F. of L. following President Roosevelt's radio speech on behalf of the universal coolie wage level, is in line with the company union ideas of Gen. Johnson and the administrators of the industrial recovery act.

It is inspired by the rapid movement of the workers for organization and struggle.

Gov. Lehman's Message Rejects State Relief

Unemployed Councils Delegation Is Refused Hearing—Mass Protest Is Called For Throughout State

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26.—In his message to the special session of the Legislature which convened today at 2 o'clock, Governor Lehman let it be known that the state government will take no responsibility for immediate aid to the jobless in this crucial period. While Mayor O'Brien and New York city officials refused to appropriate funds and claimed that the special session will take action to aid the jobless, now Lehman refers the whole matter back to the city.

The advance committee to arrange for a mass delegation of the Unemployed Councils and affiliated bodies was refused a hearing by Governor Lehman yesterday. They were referred to the speaker of the assembly and president of the senate. They, in turn, shirked responsibility and sent them back to the Governor. It is clear from this action and the speech of Lehman that no immediate relief will be granted unless a mass protest is developed throughout the state. Telegrams should be sent by workers' organizations and groups of workers in every assembly district to Governor Lehman in Albany demanding a hearing by the Legislature for the Unemployed Council.

The Governor said "that the State of New York has done its share to to assist the city in carrying out the responsibility which primarily rests upon it to care for its needy unemployed."

Relief Figures

What the state and city together with the federal government have done for the unemployed in New York was shown by Lehman's figures. "The combined appropriations of the state and nation spent in New York City for the period from January 1 to May 31, 1933," said Lehman, "was $17,084,326.

During the same period, according to Lehman, "the city has provided a net total in home and work relief of $13,611,797, according to the records of the temporary emergency relief administration."

In other words, New York City with half of the state population and an estimated number of a million and a half unemployed received a total of $30,696,123 from the national, state and city governments. Considering the number of unemployed, even if the whole amount was distributed, it reaches to approximately $20 for a period of 5 months for each unemployed worker and his family.

The special session it is expected will last all through the summer at an expense of about $75,000 a week which is the estimate made by the Governor recently.

The Unemployed Councils committee is now in Albany preparing for a large workers' delegation which will present the demands of the workers' to the State Legislature.

A State Unemployment Insurance Act to be presented to the special session will demand that "Every unemployed worker shall be entitled to benefits equal to the average full wage of the worker in the particular industry and locality, but in no case less than $10 per week." It also makes provisions for raising funds by "taxing incomes over $5,000 a year, reduction of government salaries not to exceed $3,500 a year" and a number of other measures.

Crippled Vet Set Free But Beating Leaves Broken Rib

John Kelly Is Latest Victim of Police Brutality Against Militant Workers

NEW YORK.—John Kelly, crippled veteran, brutally beaten in his cell by police Tuesday after his arrest Monday at a Block Committee meeting at 17th Street and Avenue A, was released today when the case was dismissed in the 57th Street Magistrates Court yesterday.

Kelly counteracted the lying testimony of the policeman who had arrested him and not the Tammany hoodlums who tried to disrupt the meeting with threats of violence.

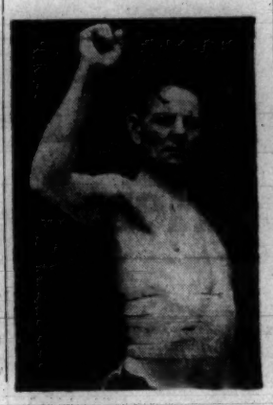
The cop, Julius Weiss, badge number 17094, had gone to Kelly's cell in the police station Tuesday morning, Kelly testified, and said:

"You crippled bastard, you are one of the Communist leaders. I am not going to lose any more time on you; I am going right to work on you."

He then took out his black jack and beat Kelly unconscious. The militant vet lay on the floor two hours with a fractured rib.

The beating of Kelly comes on a wave of Police terror against workers throughout the city and in Yonkers, where a Turkish worker was beaten, almost fatally, last Sunday, because the cop "thought he was a Communist."

CRIPPLED VET COP BEAT



HUSHKA-CARLSON MEMORIAL MARCH OF VETS TODAY

Honor Men Murdered in Washington on Bloody Thursday

NEW YORK.—A parade of New York veterans will leave Rutgers Square today at 3 p.m. and march to the Eternal Light at Madison Square Park at 23rd Street in honor of the two bonus marchers, William Hushka and Eric Carlson, who were killed by troops on "Bloody Thursday," July 28, 1932, in Washington.

After a brief ceremony at the Light, the procession will continue to the north side of Union Square where prominent leaders of the bonus marchers and the veterans' movement will make addresses.

The last Thursday of each July has been designated by the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, who are leading the march, as Hushka-Carlson day.

Young and old workers are invited to join the memorial demonstration.

Youth Describes Camp Where Boy Was Killed

Thug Foremen Maintain Reign of Terror; "Worse Than the Chain Gang", Says Boy

NEW YORK.—"I escaped alive, but poor Abe was murdered!" A young worker from West Yellowstone Camp, the camp where Abraham Yancovitch was murdered on July 13.

The boy told in the Daily Worker office of the terrible conditions of forced labor, brutality and absence of medical attention prevailing in the camp. 'It's worse than any chain gang," was his expressive summary.

The name of this young worker cannot be disclosed because of the danger that his family would be cut off from relief because of his story.

Yankovitch's death was followed Tuesday by the death of Benjamin De Noia, killed in Camp 22, near Peekskill, by a falling tree.

This young worker told a member of the "Daily" staff how, following the general policy, George Cetriana, a thug, was put in a position of foreman so that his strength and brutality could be used in cowing the boys and getting more work out of them. It was this Cetriana that is said to have struck the blow that killed Yankovitch.

This policy of deliberate brutality existed in all dealings of the officials and the boys. Stopping work for a few seconds to rest meant being put on K. P. (kitchen duties) for 14 hours a day for several days. Stark terror in the form of beating the boys also existed, he said.

Captain Cunningham of the U. S. Marines, in charge of the camps, was the enforcer of this brutality, the young worker told. He refused to give the boys permission to return home, when they became exhausted from this brutality. When this young worker, himself, determined to leave, he was forced to escape from the camp boundaries on a pretext and get East as best he could—hitch-hiking and "hitting the freights." He said that if it were not for the fact that he has relatives in Chicago, he could never have made the trip. He told that a forest ranger in the first town the boy landed in, who phoned the camp to ask if the Government wouldn't pay transportation for him, was told by Captain Cunningham, "Let him starve!"

The boys were not paid on time at the camp, the Daily Worker was told. Some got their money a week late and some not until the 15th of the month. The Captain and officers were paid on time, however, and according to incidents told by the boys, spent much of it on liquor.

Medical attention was impossible to receive. Except when the camp doctor made one of his visits, the nearest doctor was 350 miles away. The camp doctor himself refused medical attention to the boys. Three who were ruptured while doing the heavy camp work were told to get back to work and quit stalling. All boys complaining of sickness are told by the doctor to "Forget it," the young worker stated. Adequate and sympathetic medical care is consistently refused.

It is this general policy of brutality and terror that is responsible for the death of Abraham Yankovitch and of others who have died from "unknown causes."

Benjamin De Noia

Killed by a falling tree, this boy is a victim of the brutal carelessness of the government which sends these city boys into the woods without adequate medical care and decent living conditions.

PRICES OF MILK, BUTTER, CHEESE GO UP WITH BREAD

Will Starve Children of Unemployed and Employed

NEW YORK.—Following the rise in the price of bread, the cost of milk, butter and cheese is going up. Retail milk prices in New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Albany have already been pushed up 1 cent a quart, the State Milk Control Board announced.

The prices of these foods will also go up in all other cities.

The big milk companies make the excuse that the cost of grains for feeding has gone up and therefore they must raise the price of milk.

Milk dealers will make 13 cents more on every hundred pounds of milk due to the increased prices.

Due to the rise in milk costs, butter and cheese will go up.

The rise in milk prices means that hundreds of thousands of workers' children have to drink less milk or none at all.

"Chicago World Fair" Or, "A Century of Progressive Misery" at Daily Picnic

NEW YORK.—"A Century of Progressive Misery" will be the workers' conception of the Chicago World's Fair presented at the Daily Worker Picnic Sunday in Pleasant Bay Park, by the Workers' Laboratory Theatre.

Added to this is a side show of freaks, capitalist freaks in the flesh and blood imported for one day only, the day of the picnic.

"Fat Morgan," he who talks to stocks and bonds and makes 'em dance" has been finally prevailed on to accept the invitation of the W. L. T. and strut his wares. He will be made comfortable by many of his exploiting cohorts in their imperialist roles and uncomfortable by the workers coming in thousands.

A "House of Industry" with its "No Help Wanted" sign urging you in, will not be readily forgotten by those at the picnic.

RUBY BATES TO SPEAK AT RALLY

Mrs. Wright Also To Be at Coney Island Meeting

NEW YORK, July 26.—First appearance in New York on her new tour of the east and middle west, of Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of Roy and Andy Wright, will be at the Casa d'Amor, 31st St. and Mermaid Ave., Coney Island, Friday, at 8 p. m., it was announced today by the International Labor Defense.

Ruby Bates, white girl who heroically recanted her former testimony of "rape" against the Scottsboro boys at the Decatur trial, and who will accompany Mrs. Wright on her tour, will also speak at the Coney Island affair, proceeds of which will go to Scottsboro defense. Sadie Van Veen, New York District Secretary of the International Labor Defense, will tell of the latest developments in the case.

Arrest 3 Girls Who Expose Camp Tera Misery at Meeting

NEW YORK.—An open air meeting exposing the unfair tactics employed at Camp Tera (Terror) was held yesterday before the Joint Application Bureau at which Margaret Kane, Sylvia Paul and Julia Miller were arrested and later tried for disorderly conduct at the Magistrates Court on 57 St. and Lexington Ave.

Kane and Paul who were recently expelled from Camp 'Terror' because they dared to complain against the miserable conditions prevalent there were sentenced to two days in jail or $5 fine. Julia Miller also from Camp 'Terror' was given a suspended sentence.

One of the spectators present at the trial gave the International Labor Defense which defended the homeless workers, the money to pay their fines.

* * *

At the same meeting 80 single workers, led by the Downtown Unemployed Council and the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League were refused relief by the Bureau. The workers stated they would turn out in greater force to present their demands tomorrow.

Workers Police Beat Face Court; Felonious Assault Charge on One

NEW YORK.—Workers who were beaten and then arrested during the eviction of William Bryan, Negro worker, Friday, at 548 Rockaway Ave., will be tried tomorrow in the Pennsylvania and Liberty Avenue Court, Brooklyn, at 10 a. m.

Robert Okun is being framed on a felonious assault charge while Hyman Blumberg and Nathan Winkofsky, the latter only 16 years old, will be tried for disorderly conduct.

Workers and sympathizers are expected to crowd the court in a demand that the workers be released.

Rent Strike Pickets Trial This Morning

NEW YORK.—Pedro Gonzales and Ralph Pierre who were arrested on July 25 on the charge of disorderly conduct because they were picketing at a rent strike which is taking place at 53 West 111th Street are to be tried this morning at the 5th District Magistrates Court, 170 E. 121st St., New York City.

News Briefs

Army Plane Kills Seven.

OCEANSIDE, Cal., July 26.—Seven army men were killed here yesterday when a giant twin-motored bombing plane cracked up in the air and fell to the ground inside the city limits. The plane, an amphibian, had been used for air maneouvers in connection with Pacific "defense" experiments. Eye-witnesses said a wing of the plane crumpled in such a way as to imprison all the men so that none was able to get free and use parachutes.

* * *

Did the Horse Laugh?

WASHINGTON, July 26. — A Kentucky-bred saddle horse, which a group of Roosevelt henchmen from Missouri, headed by Senator Clark, named "New Deal" was presented to the president yesterday.

* * *

Racketeer Gets Six Months.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Tammany was on the job to protect its gangsters who have to "take a rap" in the case of Joseph Weiner, poultry racketeer, when he was tried yesterday and found guilty of being the leader of the gang which burned, burglarized and spoiled stores and fixtures and slugged and killed those in the kosher poultry business who would not submit to the demands of the racketeers. He got off with a sentence of six months.

* * *

Heeds Roosevelt Plea.

GREAT NECK, L. I., July 26. — A Mrs. Dalrumple in this town sent a message to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt saying: "After listening to your husband's wonderful appeal, I have raised my maid's wages 10 per cent." The maid was getting $3 a week. She will now get $3.30.

* * *

Another Million for Army.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—President Roosevelt yesterday approved the allotment of an additional $1,000,000 for training members of the Reserve Officers' Association in camps this summer. This will make it possible to give 7,400 more officers 14 days of active field service.

* * *

New Head of Navy Board.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Rear Admiral Richard H. Leigh has been ordered by the Navy Department to duty as chairman of the general board to succeed Rear Admiral George H. Marvin, who will be relieved of active duty on August 1st and placed on the retired list October 1st on reaching the statutory requirement of 64 years. Leigh was commander of the United States fleet from August, 1932 to July, 1933, when he was ordered to report as a member of the general board.

* * *

Soviet Captain to Die

JAROSLAVL, U. S. S. R., July 26. —For the death of 70 workers drowned when an overloaded excursion steamer overturned in the Volga, Nicholas Andreev, the captain, has been sentenced to die. Leonid Kurapov, first mate, was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. The People's Court determined that they had allowed far more passengers to go on the boat than could safely be carried.

PROTEST TERZANI FRAME-UP IN L. I.

NEW YORK.—A mass meeting protesting the frame-up of Athos Terzani who is charged with the murder of Antonio Fierro, young anti-fascist student shot and killed recently by the 'Art Smith Khaki Shirts' in Astoria, was called by the International Labor Defense for tomorrow, Friday, 8 p. m. at the Bohemian Hall, Welsey Avenue near Second Avenue, Astoria, L. I.

Michael Palumbo, with whom Terzani was arrested, was released Monday after the mass defense organized by the I. L. D. smashed the felonious assault charge frame-up against him.

The I. L. D., which is defending Terzani, urges all workers to attend the meeting.

Negro Artists in Harlem Unemployed Council Affair

NEW YORK. — Osadata Dafora Horton, Negro composer and dramatic tenor of Sierra Leone, W. Africa, and a group of Negro musicians from West Africa will sing native African songs for the benefit of the Unemployed Council of Harlem, Friday night, July 28 at 8 p. m. in Finnish [illegible] West 126th Street.

Rex Parker, Negro tenor, will sing Negro proletarian songs and lead the "Liberator" chorus of 35 voices. Red dancers, members of the Workers' Music League, and a Pioneer theatre troup will also entertain, and Carl Winter will speak on the unemployment situation in Harlem and the struggle for unemployment insurance. Tickets, which are 20 cents, are for sale at the Workers Book Store.

Get your unit, union local, or mass organization to challenge another group in raising subs for the Daily

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

7% Ten Year Gold Bonds

(Second Five Year Plan Loan)

Dated October 1, 1933 **Due October 1, 1943**

These bonds are direct obligations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.), and are provided for in the 1933 financial program of the Soviet Government, in accordance with decrees of the Central Executive Committee and of the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics dated May 14, 1933, No. 944/87 and June 17, 1933, No. 70/1225. They are part of the internal loan issued to further the program of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Denominations: Issued in denominations of 100 gold roubles. (A gold rouble contains 0.774234 grams of pure gold.)

Interest Rate: 7% per annum, payable quarterly, on January 1st, April 1st, July 1st and October 1st of each year.

Payments in Dollars: The certificate of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R., made part of each bond, specifically provides for payments of principal and interest in foreign currency at the rate of exchange existing on date of payment. To bondholders in the United States such payments will be made in American dollars based upon the value of the gold rouble, or in such other foreign currency as the holder may elect.

Market: On demand of the bondholder at any time after one year from date of purchase the bonds offered for sale hereby will be repurchased by the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. at a price of par (100 gold roubles) and accrued interest. The date of purchase is stamped on each bond at time of original purchase.

Redemption: The bonds are redeemable commencing October 1st, 1939, at which time twenty percent of the entire issue are drawn by lot, and an equal amount each October 1st, thereafter until maturity.

Collection: Interest coupons and bonds may be deposited at any bank for collection through the American correspondent banks of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R., or, they may be deposited for collection at the offices of the Soviet American Securities Corporation.

Tax Exempt: Principal and interest on the bonds are exempt from any present and future taxes of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or any of its constituent subdivisions.

Temporary Certificate: At the time of purchase a receipt is issued to the purchaser entitling him to receive a temporary certificate issued by the People's Commissariat for Finance of the U.S.S.R., which may be exchanged for the definitive 7% bond with interest coupons attached. The bonds will be ready not later than January 1st, 1934.

Registration: Bonds may be left with the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. at Moscow for safekeeping and service. Such bonds are registered in the name of the owner and a receipt issued to him. The State Bank thereafter makes regular payments of interest and principal when due, by mailing checks to registered owner. There is no charge for this service.

PRICE:

The price of the bonds is par (100 roubles) less a discount at the rate of 7% per annum from the date of payment to October 1st, 1933.

The price of the bonds in dollars varies in accordance with the present fluctuations of the American dollar on the world exchange market. The official Moscow rouble rate in dollars is fixed by cabled advices received by us from the State Bank of U.S.S.R. The daily exchange rate will be furnished upon request.

For funds received by us today, the price of a 100 gold ruble Bond is $71.63 net.

Descriptive circular will be mailed on request.

SOVIET AMERICAN SECURITIES CORP.

30 Broad Street Telephone: HAnover 2-6955 New York City

The statements made herein are guaranteed correct and full responsibility for them is accepted.

This is not an offering of new securities. The bonds are the remainder of an offering initially made on July 24th, 1933

AMUSEMENTS

First American Showing of Amkino's
Born Anew "Thoroughly delightful and entertaining"—Daily Worker
Acted by Cultural Shock Brigade of Cannery Workers Club in Dashkestan.
All-Native Cast—(English Titles)
Also—"A DAY IN MOSCOW"
THE WORKERS **Acme Theatre**
14TH ST. AND UNION SQUARE

RKO CAMEO 42nd & 8'y 25c to 6 P.M. Today — "THE STRANGE CASE OF TOM MOONEY" also "Shriek in the Night"

RKO Jefferson 14th St. & 3rd Ave. | Now
LAUREL & HARDY
in full length feature: "The Devil's Brother"
Added Feature—"TERROR ABROAD" with JOHN HALLIDAY and CHARLIE RUGGLES

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STADIUM CONCERTS
Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra
Lewisohn Stadium, Amst. Av. & 138 St.
HANS KINDLER, Conductor
EVERY NIGHT at 8:30
PRICES: 25c, 50c, $1.00. (Circle 7-7575)

TODAY — Thursday and Friday, JULY 27 and 28
An Action Drama of Old Russia in Revolt
"FALSE UNIFORMS"
Barnes Airdome — Allerton and Barnes Aves.
Bronxdale Airdome — Pelham Parkway and White Plains Ave.
Adm.: Adults 15c—Children 10c
Enjoy a good show in the Open Air

Camp Wocolona
On WALTON LAKE
—SPECIAL—
Week-end Bus Excursion
Bus leaving Workers Center Cafeteria 13th St., SAT., 1:30 p.m. Arriving New York MONDAY, 8:30 A.M.
Total Cost $4.25 including meals, lodging and transportation—Without meals $2.25
Lodging $1.50 per night per person
$4.00 per week — $12.00 per season
Tent for season (2 beds) — $15
Bungalow for season (furnished) — $60
Room and Kitchen for season (Furnished) — $35
Grocery and Restaurant on Premises
TENNIS, SWIMMING, ROWING and OTHER SPORTS
By train: Erie R.R. to Monroe; Bus to Walton Lake
For further information call
MONUMENT 2-7690 to 6 P.M.

—HEAR—
Mrs. Ada Wright
Mother of Two Scottsboro Boys
Ruby Bates
Star Scottsboro Defense Witness
CONCERT PROGRAM
At CASA D'AMOR
31st Street and Mermaid Avenue
Coney Island
Friday, July 28, at 8 P.M.
N. Y. DISTRICT, I.L.D.

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY
107 BRISTOL STREET
Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn
PHONE: DICKENS 2-3012
Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-9 P.M.

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ALLERTON AVENUE
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Pure Foods — Proletarian Prices

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Garment Section Workers Patronize
Navarr Cafeteria
333 7th AVENUE
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BROOKLYN

Brighton Beach Workers
WELCOME AT
Hoffman's Cafeteria
282 BRIGHTON BEACH AVENUE
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

FOR BROWNSVILLE PROLETARIANS
SOKAL CAFETERIA
1030 PITKIN AVENUE

WILLIAMSBURG WORKERS EAT AT
KALE CAFETERIA
286 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN

Organizations Take Notice!
October 6, 7, and 8
Are taken over for the
"Daily Worker"
"Morning Freiheit"
"Young Worker"
Bazaar
Which will take place this year for the first time in the
MAIN HALL of
Madison Square Garden
(Not in the Basement)
Organizations are urged not to arrange any affair on these dates

Don't forget the Daily Worker Picnic at Pleasant Bay Park on July 30. Be there with all your friends!

Learn to Drive An Automobile!
Under the Supervision of a former New York Inspector
Unlimited number of individual lessons on new cars given by our expert instructors
License guaranteed — driving in traffic — classes for ladies.
YORKVILLE AUTO SCHOOL 261 EAST 80TH STREET PHONE: REGENT 4-7399

Continuous Dancing — 7-Piece Negro Jazz Band

Come to **PLEASANT BAY PARK** I.R.T. TO ZEREGA AVE. BUSES TO THE PARK

NEW DANCE GROUP

The Event of the Year!

DAILY WORKER PICNIC

A FREE TRIP TO THE SOVIET UNION

ARRANGED THROUGH THE WORLD TOURISTS, Inc. 175 FIFTH AVENUE

WORKERS LAB. THEATRE

JOHN REED CLUB — *SEE the Workers' World Fair* — Comrades do not take private cars—ride in our busses — *Demonstrate for the Daily Worker* — LABOR SPORTS UNION

Sunday 10 A. M. *July 30th* 25c ADMISSION with Drawing Ticket 15c

Charles Krumbein, District Organizer of the Communist Party, will speak

Red Front Band — Characteristic National Dishes

MURDERER OF JULIO MELLA, IN PAY OF MACHADO, GETS TEN YEAR TERM IN MEXICO

Continual Mass Protests Since Slaying Four Years Ago Held Responsible for Conviction

By JOSEPH FREEMAN

Mexican newspapers arriving in New York report that the First Penal Court of Mexico has sentenced to ten years imprisonment a Cuban named Jose Agustin Lopez Valinas for the murder of Julio Antonio Mella, Cuban Communist leader in 1929.

The court explained the mildness of the sentence on the ground that Valinas was merely a tool in the hands of the real instigator of the crime, Jose Magrinat.

One of the judges pointed out that the evidence directly implicated in the murder Fernandez Mascaro, who was Cuban ambassador to Mexico at the time Mella was killed by Machado's agents.

The conviction of Valinas ends another stage in a political murder which for the past four years has agitated the Latin American world. There is every evidence that the Mexican authorities were from the beginning aware that Mella was killed by Machado's agents. They have postponed action until they are certain that Machado's position was weakened.

19-Day Hunger Strike

Julio Antonio Mella was already in his early twenties a leader of the Communist Party in Cuba. In 1927 he was arrested in Havana, charged with attempting to assassinate Machado's predecessor as president. Mella went on a hunger strike lasting nineteen days. Working class demonstrations on his behalf in every country finally compelled the Cuban government to release him.

His life, however, was threatened by Machado's armed gangs, and he escaped to Central America. After great hardships he managed to reach Mexico where he at once became active in the Communist Party. He constantly aroused the hatred of the Cuban government by the publication of his magazine "Free Cuba," and by his attacks on Machado in "El Machete," central organ of the Mexican Communist Party. "Cuba Libre"—Free Cuba—was a small magazine, printed on thin paper. It was smuggled into Mexico.

Machado Sought Extradition

The Cuban dictatorship made several attempts to stop Mella's activities in Mexico. Machado sent envoys to negotiate for his extradition to Cuba. High Cuban officials visited Mexico and bestowed the highest decorations of the Cuban government on Mexican officials in an effort to obtain Mella's expulsion from the country.

In addition, the Machado regime tried to inflame the backward masses against Mella by circulating the false charge that as a demonstration he had torn up a Cuban flag. The Mexican ambassador in Havana apologised for this "incident"—which never took place—and promised that corrective action would be taken. Thus the Mexican government collaborated with Machado in preparing acts of provocation against Mella.

"I Die for the Revolution!"

On January 10, 1929, a Cuban warned Mella that two paid assassins had arrived in Mexico City from Havana and had visited the Cuban embassy that very morning. Mella was warned that his life was in grave danger. Half an hour later, Mella was walking down the street called Abraham Gonzalez with the well-known Communist artist, Tina Modotti. From behind a fence, two men fired at him point blank.

As Mella fell, he cried, "I die for the revolution!" He was rushed to the hospital, where he issued a statement saying he had been shot by two paid assassins of the Machado government. Shortly afterward he died.

Two days after Mella died, Mella clubs began to spring up all over Latin America and in the Latin American colonies and in this country. These and other organizations have continued up to the present to agitate against the Machado government for the Mella murder.

The Communist Party openly accused the Machado government of having organized the murder of Mella. It was well known that the Cuban secret service in Mexico City was headed by Jose Magrinat, and both the Communist Party and Tina Modotti charged him with engineering the crime.

Press Shielded Machado

The reactionary Mexican press, on the other hand, attempted to shield Machado. It insinuated that Tina Modotti was involved in the murder, trying to make it appear that it was a crime of passion. Nevertheless, the evidence against Magrinat was sufficiently strong to compel the Mexican authorities to arrest him. He was, however, released and immediately fled to Cuba.

In 1932 a woman informed the Mexican police that her lover, Jose Valinas, who had threatened to kill her, was one of the two killers of Mella. She added that he carried out the assassination in complicity with Jose Magrinat and the Cuban ambassador Fernandez Mascaro. Her denunciation led to Valinas' arrest and conviction.

The trial established the fact that from the day of Mella's murder in 1929 until Valinas' arrest in 1932, Valinas received regularly fifty dollars a month from the Cuban embassy in Mexico City.

Worker Sees Chance for Union Recruiting in State Job Bureau

To the Editor:

I have been applying for a job at the New York State Employment Bureau at 28th Street for many months. Other workers with whom I have spoken have been trying there for over six months.

The workers are becoming entirely disillusioned. They understand the real import of the forced labor camps and the "Recovery" act and see through the ballyhoo spread around the fake "investigation" of Morgan and Mitchel.

One worker accompanied me to the Food Workers Industrial Union where he joined the Hotel Workers section.

A good deal of recruiting could be done here by the unions. The bureau has six floors which are divided into departments of the various trades. Each of these departments should be visited daily by committees of unemployed members from the unions. Workers failing to get jobs month after month very readily understand the need of organization and the need for unemployment insurance at the expense of the bosses and their government.

—D. Richards.

2,000 OUT IN CAP WORKERS' STRIKE

Officials Silent On Week Work Demand

NEW YORK.—Two thousand cap workers went on strike on Tuesday, following the call for a walkout issued by the Cloth, Hat, Cap and Millinery Union.

Workers who expected that this strike would be a struggle for week work, for which the union members have voted by two to one in a referendum a few months ago, were disappointed to find that Zaritsky and Herskowitz, the union officials, were silent on that subject.

Militant rank and file workers, over the heads of the officials, have already organized demonstrations. At the scab shop, the Good Value, at 4th Street, a demonstration of 150 workers, among whom left wing workers were prominent, was held Tuesday. This was attacked by the police, and one worker was arrested, but an even larger demonstration followed yesterday, helped by members of the United Hatters' Union, with the result that half of the 400 workers in that shop joined the strikers and promised to picket today.

Brooklyn Memorial for Zetkin, Stokes

NEW YORK.—The merican Youth Club has organized a memorial meeting for Clara Zetkin and Rose Pastor Stokes to be held Friday night, 8:30, at the club's headquarters, 407 Rockaway Avenue in Brooklyn.

The main speaker will be Max Bedacht, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. There will also be a cultural program.

GREEN FORCED TO ADMIT FLOP ON EMPLOYMENT

Concedes That July Is Worse Month for Jobs Than Was June

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In face of the obvious deepening of the crisis Bill Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who has been busy with Roosevelt ballyhoo to the effect that workers are going back to their jobs, is now compelled to admit that there "is a slowing up of employment gains."

Further Deception of Members

Local unions affiliated with national and international bodies connected with the A. F. of L. have been demanding to know when the "blessings" of the "new deal" that Green supports may reach them. So now Green is forced to admit that July was a worse month for unemployment than June.

He tries further to deceive the membership by praising the blanket code of starvation wages. He said: "Union employment figures for July come as a warning that business has not been quick enough to reorganize itself under the recovery program. The President's general code comes just in time." Green, bu such deceptive talk, tries further to paralyze action of the workers against the Roosevelt program which manifests itself more frequently in strikes.

Don't forget the Daily Worker Picnic at Pleasant Bay Park on July 30. Be there with all your friends!

PART OF FINGER CUT OFF BY PRESS

Presto Lock Speedup Causes Accidents

By a Metal Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK CITY.—Last week I described the conditions in the Presto Lock Co. During this week some new things have been happening in the shop.

Every week accidents are happening. Due to the speed-up, on Tuesday, July 25, in the Power Press Dept. a worker cut a piece of his finger off.

The workers are talking organization and some of them are organizing. The boss, Mr. Levin, smells something is going on. In order to keep the workers from organizing, he is telling them that he will raise their wages, according to the Blanket Code.

But what really is happening today is more speed up. He wants to lay off higher paid men and hire new ones at lower wages. The prices are cut on piece rates.

Workers in the Presto, organize in your department. Draw up your own code. Demand to be paid for waiting time. Mr. Levin would not give you a raise. You know him better than that. The only way we will get a decent wage and shorter hours will be through organization in your department.

Buy and read the "Daily Worker" and write for it. It is a workers' paper.

Tammany Chiefs' Sons Get $15-$20 A Day from Relief Funds

NEW YORK, July 26.—The bright young sons of the Tammany leaders are cashing in handsomely on the City's appropriations for "relief." It was disclosed today that many of the young Tammany sons are getting $15 and $20 a day as salesmen of the City's Bonds, ostensibly for providing relief to the jobless.

The son of Controller Berry was promoted yesterday from $5 to $15 a day as a bond salesman. Five other salesmen were raised to $20 a day. Their names were not made public. Only a few of the City's salesmen have been so favored, the majority still working for $5 a day.

The son of the Tammany former Welfare Commissioner Coler is getting $10 a day.

These high wages are paid to these Tammany beneficiaries regardless of how many bonds they sell.

APPROVE CODE IN SILK, RAYON, DYEING TRADES

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—Codes for the silk and rayon dyeing and printing industry were approved by President Roosevelt yesterday without any hearings and are to go into effect immediately. This is the first time that a code has been made legal without the pretense of a hearing, and promises to set a precedent for future codes which will be railroaded through in a similar manner.

The codes made effective by presidential order will affect approximately 30,000 workers, who have had nothing to say about the slave code under which they are to work. The code provides for a 40-hour week, with the provision that this may be extended to 48 hours. The minimum wages fixed are 45 cents for men and 35 cents for women. Members of the Labor Advisory Board who have always declared their support of "equal pay for equal work" have not raised any protest against this discrimination.

Hyman, Powers to Report Tomorrow

To Describe Hearings on Cloak, Ship Codes

NEW YORK.—A mass meeting of all workers has been called by the Trade Union Unity Council for tomorrow (Friday) at 8 p.m. to hear the report of Louis Hyman, president of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, and George Powers, organizer for the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, on the code hearings in Washington.

Hyman will describe what went on at the hearing on the cloak code, at which he presented the demands of the cloakmakers, and Powers will tell about the shipbuilders' code hearing, at which he presented the shipyard workers' demands.

Developments in the strike struggles to enforce these demands will also be taken up at that meeting.

PAN GOLD, SAYS GREEN TO MEN NOW JOBLESS

Urges Gov't "Gift" of Shovel and Dishpan to Unemployed

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Advice to unemployed workers to go out into the barren hills, the deserts and waste-lands, among the "ghost towns" of Nevada, where during the gold rush period cities thrived, is the latest from Bill Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

A certain Randolph Walker of Colorado, whose father was in the gold-digging business, proposed the scheme. It was approved by Green and has now been endorsed by something that calls itself the "committee for establishing a free gold market in the United States."

The proposals of the sponsors are that state and federal agencies cooperate in securing funds to "instruct" the men on how to dig gold out of places that have been pillaged of all the metal, supply them with outfits (which means a shovel and a pan) and turn them out to search in places designated by the committee.

1,200 EVICTED IN MONTH IN BRONX

Will Grow in Winter Predicts Court Clerk

NEW YORK.—Twelve hundred families are being evicted each month in the Bronx according to a report from John Monahan, acting court clerk. In the first and second district municipal courts in the Bronx, landlords have filed 4,351 eviction actions since the Tammany decision to stop paying rent on July 1st.

What can be expected in the winter months is estimated by the court clerk. He said, "You can imagine what the situation is going to be in the Bronx when four justices are sitting every day," where as now only one justice is sitting two days a week in each court during the vacations. "Landlord and tenant litigation this winter," said Monahan, "will find between 3,600 and 4,000 families evicted every month." Since the first of the year 28,050 eviction actions were filed while in the same period last year there was 20,150. At this rate there will be more than 60,000 evictions in the Bronx by the end of the year.

TWO MORE SHOE STRIKES ARE WON

NEW YORK.—Workers at the Lipp Shoe Co. and the Strassburger Shoe Co. won their strike, under the leadership of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union, when the boss agreed to an immediate wage increase ranging as high as 25 per cent. Both strikes lasted only half a day.

The Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union has called a mass meeting for tonight at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th Street and Irving Place, to endorse the revised code for shoe workers.

Workers Paying Over $36,000,000 a Year Under N. Y. Sales Tax

ALBANY, July 26.—The early returns of the New York State 1 per cent sales tax "are fully up to expectations," Tax Commissioner Graves announced today. The returns are running at the rate of over $36,000,000 a year, he said.

This tax is paid by all consumers in the purchase of clothing, furniture, etc. It is borne largely by the small consumers.

The state sales tax was passed by the Democratic Legislature and signed by the Democratic Governor Lehman, former member of the Wall Street banking house of Lehman Bros.

It provides for a 1 per cent tax on all retail purchases. The tax is added to the price of the article. Even capitalist experts admit that a sales tax falls heaviest on the workers and small consumers.

WORKERS' CODE PROPOSED BY TOWBOATMEN

NEW YORK.—The rank and file opposition in the towboatmen's union has gone into action, following the Marine Workers Industrial Union convention at which seven towboatmen were present, to organize the workers on the New York waterfront for struggle on a militant program to better the conditions of the towboatmen.

Monthly minimum pay for licensed section as follows:

Deck mate, $150 a month; engineers, $225; captains, $235. Yearly guaranted income of $1,500, $2,250, and $2,350 for these three classifications respectively.

Wages to be adjusted as prices rise; 10 per cent raise for all workers getting above minimum; 70 cents a day minimum food allowance paid in cash to cooks to trade where they choose, subject to approval by the crew; a rotary system of hiring under supervision of rank and file committee; no blacklisting of workers for union activity; the right to organize into union of workers' own choice, and the right to strike.

WHAT'S ON

Thursday

WORKERS' SCHOOL SUMMER TERM opens this week. Registration is accepted this week for any course before its first session, at the school office, Room 301, 35 E. 12th St.

Special 20 per cent sale on all books and pamphlets, now going on in ALL SECTION headquarters. This sale open to all individual workers and units.

Office Workers' Union Membership meeting, 8 p.m., Labor Temple, 242 E. 14th St.

Mass meeting of Unorganized Printers to discuss the Printers Code in Washington will take place in Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th Street, at 8 p. m.

"The Art of the Motion Picture," subject of a lecture by Ben Maddow at the Pen and Hammer, 114 West 21st St. Open Forum will follow talk.

Julius Carstein will lecture "The New Deal Contrasted with the Second Five Year Plan," West Side Meeting House, 850 West 110th St. (near Broadway). Auspices West Side Branch F.S.U. Admission 10 cents. Unemployed free.

Typographical Union No. 6 lecture, on the National Industrial Recovery Act in the Carpenter Local 2090, 247 E. 84th St., 8 p.m. Brother Ross will be main speaker. He will also report on the Conference Against the Recovery Act.

Friday

Zetkin, Stokes Memorial at American Youth Club, 407 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn.

Mass Meeting of Bookbinders, Organized and Unorganized to discuss the Bookbinders Code, Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St.

DAIRY FARMERS SET TUESDAY AS DATE FOR STRIKE

Prepare Biggest Fight Yet Against Lehman's Milk Control Board

ALBANY, July 26.—Dairy farmers are to go on strike next Tuesday against the decision of Governor Lehman's Milk Control Board which has fixed high prices to the consumers in the cities in order to aid the milk trust, while refusing to pay prices covering the cost of production to milk producers.

The decision of farmers in the vicinity of Rochester and Syracuse to withhold milk from the market until demands for 45 per cent of the retail price are met is approved by farmers in all other parts of the state. The leaders of the Empire Producers' Association, with a membership of several thousand, state that they speak for not less than 45,000 dairy farmers. From Utica comes word that those in Central New York will join the Northern New York farmers in stopping milk transportation.

Rousing Meetings to Prepare

Deep unrest among the whole farm population is seen in the meetings being held in every town and village in the dairy farming sections of the state. Local leaders are springing up and there is every indication that this strike will far surpass anything that ever occurred among the farmers.

Besides the bigger association that is concentrated mostly in the northern parts, there are springing up county organizations all the way down to Albany and below for approximately fifty miles.

Prepare Strike-Breaking Machine

The Milk Control Board, an agency of the dairy trust which was created to maintain and increase high monopoly prices to consumers and to force low monopoly prices to producers so that the dairy trust could rake in enormous profits, threatens to use all the means of coercion at the hands of the state government to try to smash the strike.

With the legislature in session at Albany, however, the farmers feel that they can bring pressure enough to bear on members of the state assembly from the farm districts to make them fear for their seats at the elections next year. The Tammany gang that dominates the Lehman administration is alarmed at the turn of events and is trying to prevent the matter coming up in the special session of the legislature.

Preparing to Attack Farmers

Already the Lehman administration, through its Milk Control Board, is issuing lying statements trying to brand the farmers as outlaws because they demand a fair price for their produce.

Invites Arrest to Get Food

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Interrupted while digging a deep hole in the Central Park lawn yesterday, Frank Guirassick, 29, unemployed and homeless restaurant worker, told Patrolman John T. Fitzgerald that he was trying to get arrested. He was taken to the Arsenal Station where the magistrate gave him a choice of $10 fine or three days in the workhouse.

"I want to eat and sleep," the prisoner said, "I'll take the workhouse."

Not Jobs, But Coolie Wage Standard and Jobless Relief Cut Is the Roosevelt Plan

Rising Strike Wave Shows Workers Can Win Higher Wages Against Bosses' Program of Low Living Standards

ROOSEVELT reports that tens of thousands of exploiters are responding to his radio speech, opening the war-time drive for the blanket (slavery) code. Certainly every boss understanding the real meaning of Roosevelt's speech can respond because he feels that the crux of the Roosevelt "recovery" program is an effort to drag capitalism out of the crisis through a smashing attack against the entire working class, employed and unemployed.

The "New Deal" president had a lot to say in his broadcast, but boiled down, the significance of the speech to the workers lies in the Roosevelt program on wages and unemployment.

Mr. Roosevelt said his "plan does raise wages, and that it does put people back to work."

The gist of Roosevelt's speech, and the point that the capitalist press harps on and repeats again and again is that there is no need for giving relief to the unemployed because Roosevelt will supply jobs. The army of 17,000 unemployed have no business asking for relief. In fact, Federal relief is being cut and will be cut more. There is no necessity in struggling for unemployment insurance. Mr. Roosevelt promises millions of jobs.

At the same time Roosevelt yelps about economy. He is relieving the bosses of taxes. **He pointed the way himself by being the first great wage cutter**, slashing the wages of federal workers on the lying ground that the cost of living was decreasing. He began helping the bosses by cutting veterans payments by $500,000,000.

Roosevelt points to the 250,000 unemployed youth who were driven into the reforestation camps at $1 a day as an example of "raising wages," and putting people back to work. But he does not say what a tremendous gain this was to the parasites by cutting the relief of the families of these youngworkers, actually leaving the bosses millions of dollars ahead at the expense of these starving families.

* * *

HE speaks about "a universal agreement." Where did this agreement come from? Who originated this universal coolie level for the American workers? The universal agreement arises out of the slave codes in the textile industry, that has driven thousands out of jobs. It comes from the offices of Morgan & Co., from Mr. Swope of the General Electric Co., it comes from the agreement with the A. F. of L., that is not at all hidden by their sham opposition to the codes. The universal agreement is approved by the socialists with their sham left opposition to the "recovery" act but with their statements to the workers that Roosevelt's "New Deal" offers them golden opportunities to gain wage increases.

He talks about the $3,000,000,000 public works building program as a solution for unemployment. This is the boldest swindle of all. Here he tries to sneak in the greatest war building program ever undertaken by Wall Street since the last World War as a remedy for unemployment.

Mr. Roosevelt knows this needs some explanation, because the workers are beginning to see hrough these war preparations. "First," he says, **"We are using the utmost care to choose labor-creating, quick-acting, useful projects."** In the original act, something was said about slum-clearance and building workers' homes. But when it comes to spending $3,000,000,000, the first to get hundreds of millions were the army and navy. The navy got $238,000,000 for warship building—"quick-acting, useful projects" for capitalism which is preparing to explode the country out of crisis by war. Hundreds of millions more will go to the navy and army. But mighty few jobs will be created for the workers. The bulk of the money will go into the pockets of the rich munition manufacturers. **Out of the entire $3,000,000,000, only around $16,000,000 went to municipalities for local construction—a good portion of which the city politicians will stick in their pocket as graft.**

BUT Roosevelt doesn't specify his inflation forced rise in production, as a means of raising wages and putting men back to work. And for a very good reason.

By LIMBACH

The most palpable result of the Roosevelt inflation program has **been a tremendous rise in the cost of living**—acting as a direct wage cut to the entire working class. Roosevelt keeps ominously quiet about the rising cost of living, the rise in bread prices, which he ordered, the rise in milk prices, the rise in meat prices, the rise in clothing prices.

The workers should not forget that the slave codes in the various industries, as well as the blanket code, are designed to reduce the number of workers necessary in industry regardless of rises in output. This is being done by speed-up and by the elimination of workers as well as through lower wages and the universal coolie level. All this is done to permit the capitalists to increase their profits by the double acting attack on the living standards of employed and unemployed.

* * * *

THROUGH inflation Roosevelt has been able to force up production in certain lines, but as the Daily Worker has proven time and again, and as the capitalist press admits, this took place with a great lag in employment and in payrolls. This is the result of the slave codes. The bosses are increasing production without increasing employment. The very rise in production is leading to overproduction and deeper crisis. A symptom of this coming deepening of the crisis was the stock crash, when a further downward trend in production will throw millions more out of work.

Not new jobs for the unemployed is the real program of Roosevelt, but more unemployment and less relief.

Roosevelt again gives us an example of what he means by "partnership of capital and labor," by talking about wages and profits in the same breath. "If all of our people have work and fair wages and profits," he says, "they can buy the products of their neighbors and business is good."

Wages mean what the workers can get through struggle and profit what the capitalists get through the aid of their capitalist state in crushing down the workers' living standard. Let's investigate the profits that Roosevelt talks about.

By the attack on the railroad workers, continuing the wage slash of 15 per cent he put $125,000,000 into the pockets of the railroad company stockholders—the big banks and insurance companies. General Motors Corporation, on the day Roosevelt made his speech, reported an increase in profits of 800 per cent over 1932—a net sum of $44,600,000 in three months. Roosevelt's scheme was able to give the United States Steel Corporation an additional profit of $4,881,554 for four months of 1933. Despite the crash in the stock market, the stock and grain gamblers, cleared billions through high prices that came out of the wages of the workers.

Profits have gone up in spite of the tremendous crisis. How was it possible with the admitted reduction in purchasing power to raise profits? The increased profits were taken out of the very life blood of the workers, by the "universal" coolie level of wages and the rise in prices. The profits have come out of the wages of the workers, out of the cut in unemployment relief, out of the cut in veterans payments—out of increased prices that have reduced the standard of living. They are piling up cash surpluses.

Seventeen million unemployed cannot be fed by promises of illusory jobs. Three million jobs are promised for the summer time, but that flops, and now 6,000,000 jobs are promised for the sweet bye and bye. What must we do to get relief. We must create a fund, taken from the bosses' profits, from the war funds, from levies on the capitalists' income to guarantee a living to the unemployed and their families. How can this be done? Through a struggle for unemployment insurance, through forcing the capitalists to provide unemployment insurance.

The Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, around which the struggle for social insurance is rallying, demands that unemployment insurance be paid to all workers, without discrimination, of not less than $10 weekly for adult workers, and $3.00 for each dependent. It points out specifically that: **"Insurance at the expense of the employers and the government—that the full funds for unemployment insurance shall be raised by the government from funds now set aside for war preparations and by taxation upon incomes over $5,000 a year."**

* * *

ROOSEVELT'S speech is delivered because the bosses already see the rising wave of strikes and other struggles. In Salem, Reading, and other places, the textile workers struggle against the code and slave conditions and low wages. The steel workers in Buffalo, Michigan, in Gary, Indiana have rejected the slave codes and are organizing against it.

It is against this mounting tide of struggle that Roosevelt directs his sharp threats.

"This is no time to cavil or question the standard set by this universal agreement," he warns the steel workers, the coal miners, the textile workers, as well as the unemployed. **"It is time for patience and understanding and co-operation . . . no aggression is now necessary to attain these rights"** (certain unnamed rights the workers are supposed to have).

The A. F. of L. is co-operating with the bosses to put over the universal coolie level and the fight against unemployment insurance. The socialists who greeted the industrial slavery act as a new deal offering golden opportunities, despite their left critical phrases about its dangers, attempt to head off the struggles in order to give the bosses an opportunity of gettting out of the crisis.

Only the Communist Party and the revolutionary trade unions are leading the struggle against Roosevelt's offensive against the working class. The chief attack against the slave codes in the textile steel, coal, garment and shipbuilding industries came from the militant unions and opposition groups affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League. The bosses have already in the struggles of the textile, coal and steel industries experienced some defeates in their efforts to smash down the workers' living standard, and fear a mass wave of such struggles. It is true that the struggles that have already taken place are only symptoms. They are not yet widespread. But the bosses have not mistaken the meaning of the resistance of the workers in the steel, coal and textile industris.

It is to smash this resistance in the bud that Roosevelt threatens against "aggression"—by which Roosevelt definitely means strikes for higher wages or mass pressure for unemployment insurance.

* * *

CAN we compel the bosses to give relief and to stop wage-cutting—to raise wages to meet higher prices? **Yes, we can.** Roosevelt realizes the workers can do this. That is why he makes his threats. He knows that the bosses' program is endangered by rising struggles.

How can we compel the bosses to raise wages and give unemployment relief? Through the most determined struggles, in which the revolutionary trade unions and the Communist Party take the lead in organizing the workers to resist the slave codes, to draw up and fight for their own demands, and through leading the struggles of the unemployed on the broadest front.

In every shop, in every factory, mine and mill, the workers must begin now to resist, to organize their committees, their united fronts, their revolutionary trade unions to fight against the blanket slave code, to demand higher wages. In every block, in every house, we must organize against the cuts in relief, to build the widest movement for unemployment insurance. The Roosevelt program shows clearly that mass starvation will be intensified and only the most determined struggle for social insurance, for definite relief payments, at the expense of the exploiters who are coining new millions, can prevent the suffering and death of hundreds of thousands.

* * * *

THERE is every possibility of winning the struggles against the bosses' offensive. Wages can and are being increased through strike struggles.

The unemployed can force more relief, can win unemployment insurance. The very severity of the threats against the workers' aggression, the appeals to the workers to keep quiet, not to question, not to demand, shows the fears of the bosses for the organized resistance of the workers. Roosevelt dreads another winter of mass unemployed struggles that may break through the bosses' offensive.

We can win on every front through a united struggle of the workers, through correct leadership, through penetrating the basic industries and preparing and leading strikes, through building a firm, broad movement of the unemployed, by developing the initiative of the workers—an initiative that is growing.

The answer to Roosevelt's program of a sharper offensive against the entire working class should be a mighty wave of resistance on all fronts, especially a determined struggle for higher wages and for unemployment insurance.

Answer to Roosevelt's Starvation Program Should Be Broad Mass Movement for Jobless Insurance and Immediate Relief

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MASSES GET READY FOR ANTI-WAR DAY, ANTI-FASCIST WEEK

Workers Prepare for August 1st As War Plans Multiply

Demonstrations Arranged in Many Cities As U. S. Orders More Warships, and France and Japan Arm

NEW YORK, July 26.—As the Secretary of the Navy in Washington opened bids for 21 new warships; as France launched the world's most formidable cruiser, the Algerie; as Tokio inaugurated a series of night air maneuvers over Tokio in preparation for war, news came in from every part of the country of energetic preparations for the largest August 1st anti-war demonstration in American history.

Fifty August 1 demonstrations and mass meetings will be held in Minnesota, northern Michigan and northern Wisconsin, it was announced by the Communist Party of District 9.

In Minneapolis three marching groups will converge on the Parade Grounds at 4 p.m., one starting from 8th and Cedar Streets, one from 8th and Bryant Streets, one from Bridge Square, all at 3 p.m.

In St. Paul the meeting will be at 10th and Wabash Streets; in Duluth at Court House Square, at 4 p.m.

In Pittsburgh there will be a demonstration at West Park, at 4:30 p.m.

Meet Before Arms Factory

At Bridgeport, Conn., a demonstration will be held at Washington Park, at 5 p.m. A shop gate meeting in front of the Remington Arms Company plant, one of the biggest ammunition factories in the country, was held today in preparation for August 1.

The Detroit United Front Anti-Fascist Conference has called an August 1 demonstration for Grand Circus Park, at 8 p.m. Parades to the park will start at 6 p.m. from Perrien and Clark Parks, and many smaller parades will join the two main lines on the way.

Twenty organizations, including trade unions, unemployed councils, fraternal and youth organizations will take part in the August 1 demonstration in Newark, N. J., at Military Park, 6 p.m. Many neighborhood meetings are being held in preparation for the demonstration.

Other New Jersey August 1 demonstrations will be: Paterson, Mills and Grand Streets, 6 p.m.; Passaic, First Ward Park, 6:30 p.m.; Trenton, City Hall Plaza, 7 p.m.; Union City, Stadium Grounds, 7 p.m.; Bayonne, 23rd Street and Ave. C, 7 p.m. Demonstrations will also be held in Cliffside, Jersey City, Princeton, Elizabeth, Linden, Plainfield, Hillside, New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, and Harrison.

Socialists Refuse Delegates

At Springfield, Mass., the demonstration will be at the old postoffice corner, Main and Worthington Sts. A preparatory conference called by the Communist Party and the Young Communist League was held on Tuesday. The Unemployed League, a Socialist-led organization, refused to send delegates.

At Wilkes-Barre, Pa., the August 1 meeting will be at the Workers Center, 325 East Market Street, 8 p.m.

At Racine, Wisc., the demonstration will be at Monument Square, despite energetic opposition by the American Legion and the Chamber of Commerce. A meeting of the United Front Committee Against War will be held at Hungarian Hall at 2:30 p.m. July 29, to prepare for the demonstration.

Eisenstein, Tretyakov Cable Grief at Death of Harry A. Potamkin

NEW YORK, July 26.—Five famous Russian artists signed a cable received by the New Masses today, expressing their grief over the death of Harry Alan Potamkin, famous revolutionary poet and critic, and secretary of the John Reed Club.

Sergei Eisenstein, the movie director, Sergei Tretyakov, author of "Roar China," and his wife Olga, Appasheva and Millman signed the following message:

"We are grieved by news of Harry Alan Potamkin's death. Convey our sympathy to the John Reed Club and Potamkin's family."

Greek Strikers Hold Tobacco Factories

ATHENS, July 26.—Striking tobacco workers have seized all the tobacco factories in Macedonia, to enforce their demands for an increase in wages and for adoption of a seven-hour day.

The Greek government has delivered an ultimatum to the strikers to leave the factories in 24 hours, or be driven out by armed force.

This region is the center of tobacco production in Greece, and the tobacco workers, under conditions of extreme exploitation, are among the most militant in Greece. They are organized in Red trade unions.

Japan Resents French Grab of Chinese Isles

TOKIO, July 26.—Japan resents the seizure by France of nine island groups in the South China sea, which was announced yesterday. The Japanese Foreign Office is considering a protest to France.

These islands, occupied by Chinese turtle fishers, not only have a strategic value, but also contain rich deposits of phosphates and of guano, from which nitrates are extracted. The nitrates are essential constituents of all explosives.

CUBAN AMNESTY NOT FOR TOILERS

Only Bourgeois Foes of Machado Freed

HAVANA, Cuba, July 26.—Carrying out the attempts at reconciliation between the Machado government and the opposition bourgeois

SUMNER WELLES

political parties for a united struggle against the revolutionary workers, the Cuban senate and congress yesterday passed a bill of amnesty for "political prisoners."

This bill, worked out through the mediation of Sumner Welles, American ambassador, is designed to obtain the release of about 25 bourgeois political prisoners, chiefly members of the anti-Machado A.B.C. organization.

It does not affect 125 Cuban workers arrested for struggles against the Machado terror. These workers are classified as "criminals," and will remain in the Cuban dungeons and penal colonies.

Gomboes Trying for European Conference

VIENNA, July 26.—General Julius won Gomboes, Hungarian Premier, is in Vienna attempting to arrange a Continental, or at least a Central European conference, to attempt to settle some of the questions to which the London Economic Conference brought no solution.

Premier Gomboes' visit to Vienna is a result of a suggestion from Premier Mussolini to him and to Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria that the Austrian and Hungarian premiers work closer together, following Gombos' sudden visit to Berlin in June, which displeased both the Austrian and the Italian governments.

Finnish Reds Continue Prison Hunger Strike

NEW YORK, July 26.—Contrary to information cabled by the bourgeois press sources, the 400 Finnish political prisoners on hunger strike in Ekenas and Hameenlina prison have not ended their hunger strike against intolerable conditions, according to a cable received today by the International Labor Defense from the International Red Aid.

Protests to the Finnish consulates and embassies against the conditions of the political prisoners in Finland, and the reign of fascist terror throughout the country against the workers and their leaders, have been called for from all workers and sympathizers with the struggles of the Finnish workers all over the world.

Belgian Toilers Stone German Ship in Canal

BERLIN, July 26.—Belgian workers along the Brussels canal smashed the whole superstructure of a German ship flying the swastika flag as it passed through the canal. Five hundred gathered at the dock where it cast off, and rained a barrage of rocks at the capitain's bridge. They then followed on both sides of the canal, gathering others as they went, and threw stones at the boat from every bridge. About 800 pounds of stones were collected from the deck of the boat, some of them weighing up to 10 pounds.

* * *

OSLO, Norway, July 26. — Dock workers refused to unload the German steamer "Grundsee" which docked here flying the swastika flag. The ship's captain was forced to haul down the flag.

Have you approached your fellow worker in your shop with a copy of the 'Daily?' If not, do so.

Held for Ellis Island

Explains He Is a Boss

Officials Let Him Go

NEW YORK, July 26. — Weeping because he was to be detained at Ellis Island, P. El Khedidi, a wealthy merchant of Tunis, Algeria, explained to immigration authorities yesterday that he was not a worker but a boss, and had 37 men working for him. He was on his way to the Chicago World's Fair to sell pottery from his factory. The immigration officers thought he was going there to work, and so ordered him to Ellis Island. When they learned that he was not a worker, but a boss, he was immediately allowed to land.

THE 'NEW DEAL' IS TERROR FOR CUBAN WORKERS

125 Leaders Rot in Machado's Prisons

While the Roosevelt-Wall Street-Machado propaganda bureau grinds out "news" of cessation of terroristic activities by the Machado gangsters, and spreads reports that all is quickly becoming serene and blissful on the pearly island, terror and murder continue to be the main weapons of the sugar barons and their agents in Cuba.

While Sumner Welles, Roosevelt's "pacifier" of Cuba, jubilantly announces that only 25 political prisoners remain in Cuban prisons, 125 leaders of the revolutionary Cuban workers rot in Machado's dungeons.

Dozens of demonstrations were held in May and June, throughout the island, by workers demanding the release of Jorge A. Vivo, leader of the revolutionary workers; Joaquin Ordoqui, leader of the railroad workers, and Cesar Vilar, secretary of the National Workers' Confederation of Cuba, arrested, tortured and held without charges by Machado's agents.

The mass pressure developed by the Cuban workers, with aid from their comrades, the workers of the United States and of the South American and Caribbean countries under the leadership of the International Red Aid, has forced the release of these three leaders.

In spite of the terror, the Cuban workers have been quick to respond to the calls of comrades in other lands, and dozens of demonstrations demanding the release of the Scottsboro boys and Tom Mooney have been held, many of them before American consulates. Many of these have been fired upon. The Cuban workers in Santiago de Cuba were the first in foreign lands to react to the verdict of death passed on Haywood Patterson, and on the same day that it was handed down held a demonstration of protest.

British Jail Malaysian for Anti-War Handbill

JOHORE, Malaya, July 26.—For belonging to the International Seamen's and Harbor Workers Union, six Chinese, including the chairman of the Malayan section of the union, were given a suspended sentenced of six months "rigorous imprisonment," by a British judge and made to give bond of $100 each.

Six months rigorous imprisonment was imposed on Doh Seng Jee, a Hylam worker, for distributing a leaflet in Chinese calling for struggle against war, for defense of the Soviet Union and the colonial revolution, and for struggle against British imperialism. The judge was Captain Nelson Jones, an Englishman.

WHEN? By J. Burck

AUSTRIA CLOSED INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

Aid to Nazi Victims Given As Reason for Raids

VIENNA, July 26.—The Austrian International Labor Defense was declared illegal, and all the leading functionaries grilled by the Vienna police for a whole day, because of help given by the ILD to refugees from Nazi Germany.

The raids followed the arrest of a German anti-Fascist near the Czechoslovakian frontier. He had been pursued by Nazis, and was attempting to get through Austria to Czechoslovakia when the Austrian police caught him.

Although the Austrian government is opposed to the Nazis because the British, French and Italian governments will not allow a union of Austria with Germany, it ruthlessly suppresses all working class resistance to fascism.

Anti-Fascist Leaflets Spread in Italian Navy

LISBON, Portugal, July 26.—Workers of Lisbon organized a mass distribution of anti-Fascist literature among the sailors of four Italian cruisers in port here waiting to go out to sea on the route of Italo Balbo's armada of bombing planes returning to Rome from New York. The pamphlets called for struggle against war and Fascism. Several workers were arrested.

Red Municipality Opens Finest School in France

Buildings and Grounds Unequalled in Country Built for Workers' Children

PARIS, France, July 26.—Over twenty thousand workers attened the opening of France's most modern school and recreation center, built by the Communist municipality of Villejuif, close to Paris.

Although France is still a capitalist country, the Communist administration of this town has put into effect a cultural program for the children of this municipality which cannot be equalled anywhere outside of the Soviet Union.

Under the leadership of Paul Vaillant-Couturier, mayor of Villejuif, editor of the French Communist paper "L'Humanite", shock troops of Communist building workers erected the magnificent buildings and laid out the playgrounds which were designed by Andre Lurcat, architect member of the Union of Revolutionary Writers and Artists, the French counterpart of the John Reed Clubs.

Provision for hygiene, comfort, and recreation unequalled in any capitalist school are made. The school group has been named after Karl Marx, and the workers' children of Villejuif will be taught by Communist teachers.

This magnificent enterprise is an example of the victories which are possible to Communists even under capitalism, through the election of red municipal governments.

The day: July 30. The place: Pleasant Bay Park. The event: the Daily Worker Picnic! Don't miss it!

2,000 Czechs Homeless in Flood; Reds Act As Officials Neglect Aid

PRAGUE, July 26.—More than 2,000 are made homeless by floods on Carpatho-Ukraine, a district of Czechoslovakia. Most of the crops are destroyed, and the property loss is estimated at 100,000,000 crowns.

The government of Czechoslovakia, which is directly responsible for the flood, having taken no steps to prevent it by engineering construction, or to protect human life, is also now withholding relief. There is an acute shortage of corn, the chief food of the population of this district.

The starving people of Chust held a mass demonstration, which resulted in the district authorities allowing 50 pounds of corn to each family, but charging them 20 crowns for it (about 84c).

The Workers International Relief has organized a wide campaign for relief, calling on town and factory groups to "adopt" families of homeless workers, and to provide for them.

GROWING INFLUENCE OF COMMUNISTS IS MET BY DESPERATE NAZI DRIVE

Nation-Wide Activity of Party Continues in Spite of All Nazi Measures; Many Reds Murdered by Captors

BERLIN, July 26.—The widest-spread raid in all history, carried out simultaneously in every town and in every village of Germany at noon yesterday, testified to the desperation of the Hitler government at the tremendous activity of the German Communist Party.

All the forces of the state, police, secret service, federal police, and hundreds of thousands of Storm Troopers took part. Every vehicle in Germany, from trains to carts and bycicles, was stopped and searched for revolutionary workers, arms and literature. Cordons were thrown around every railway station in every city, and all traffic everywhere was stopped.

This unprecedented raid followed Premier Herman Goering's hurried return to Berlin a few days ago from his summer place in the Baltic, where he became alarmed at news of the growing mass influence of the Communist Party.

Two hundred were arrested in Stuttgart; 40 in Schwarzenburg; many in Breslau; 28 at Bochum; four at Herne; a large number at Schoenewalde. Hundreds of others were reported arrested in other parts of Germany. Great quantities of literature were seized.

One of the reasons for the raid was an attempt to catch some of the thousands of Communists who are acting as couriers, keeping contact between the various illegal Communist groups, which cannot trust the mails for communications, and carrying news of murders and other atrocities which otherwise cannot pass the Nazi censorship. The news of German events carried daily in the Daily Worker are conveyed outside of Germany by revolutionary workers at the risk of their lives.

Many more murders of Communists by Nazis were reported today. Erich Rudolf and Gustav Rudolph were shot and killed "while trying to escape" from Storm Troopers at Landsburg-on-Warthe. Joseph Messinger "committed suicide" in the police station at Bonn. A Communist named Vant End was shot while being transferred from the Muenster penitentiary to the police prison at Essen. Three Communists were shot by their Nazi captors near Lauchstadt. A Communist functionary from Bochum-Gerthe was shot in the police station at Bochum. Another was shot when 40 Communists were arrested by storm troopers at Stettin. The editor of a Communist paper, named Braun, "committed suicide" in the police station at Stettin.

PROGRAM FOR ANTI-FASCIST WEEK ISSUED

Nat'l Committee Gives Instructions for Campaign

NEW YORK, July 26.—The National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism issued instructions today for the preparation of the National Week of Protest, Defense and Relief for Victims of German Fascism, Aug. 7 to 14.

In New York anti-Fascist week will be July 31 to August 7. In Chicago it is July 23 to August 1.

Calling especially for all workers and organizations to combine the August 1st demonstration against war with preparations for anti-Fascist week, the Committee issued the following program:

1. Hold street meetings. Visit meetings of workers' organizations. Speak to workers in shops, neighborhoods.
2. Establish a committee in every organization.
3. Make every labor headquarters, every meeting place of organizations, a Protest and Collection Headquarters for the entire week.
4. Send delegations to the nearest German consul to demand immediate stoppage of the fascist terror in Germany and the freedom of Thaelmann, Torgler and all political prisoners. Send resolutions to President Paul Hindenburg, Berlin, Germany and to the German Consulates.
5. Organizations, national and local, should endorse this call to action and send such endorsement to their membership and the press.
6. Organizations, national and local, should officially join this movement of protest, defense and relief. Write to the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, 75 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
7. Organize affairs, concerts, picnics, film showings, to raise money for defense and relief.
8. All city united front committees should at once call a meeting of delegates and concretely plan activities. Tag days should be organized in every city.
9. The widest distribution of collection boxes, collection lists, buttons, leaflets should be undertaken at once.

* * *

Canadian Anti-Fascist Week

TORONTO, July 26.—The National Convention of the Canadian Labor Defense League has called a Canada-wide anti-Fascist week to begin Aug. 13, to raise funds for relief and defense of victims of German fascism.

It is planned throughout the country to organize united front demonstrations of protest against Hitler's terror regime, to get as many endorsements of the campaign from unions as possible, to set up special "shock" committees among Jewish, German and Bulgarian workers; to issue special appeals to rally intellectuals, church leaders and middle class elements.

House to house collections, tag days, and other means of raising large sums of money are being arranged.

NAZIS GIVE UP DRAFTING YOUTH

No Funds for Conscript Labor Plan

BERLIN, July 26.—Adolf Hitler's widely advertised plan to conscript all youth for a period of unpaid state labor has fallen through because of the resistance of the workers and Hitler's inability to finance the scheme.

The enslavement of wage workers through compulsory wage-fixing by the state, through the Council of Trustees of Labor, is a form of forced labor which cost the government nothing.

The official reason given for abandoning the conscription plan is that foreign powers, and especially France, protested because the draft labor plan is a disguised form of military conscription, which is forbidden by the Versailles treaty.

Jewish workers will lose all their labor insurance, as did the Communist and Socialist workers, through the seizure of all union funds by the Nazis, and the decree barring Jews from the unions. Some of them have contributed to their union insurance fund for 20 to 30 years.

A decree ordering all "defectives" and all persons convicted of sex crimes to be sterilized was published yesterday in the official gazette. This gives the authorities one more weapon against workers, who can be adjudged "defective" by a bourgeois commission, or may be framed up on charges of sex crimes.

Oppose Recognition of Soviet Union in Threat of Growth of Fascism

NEW YORK, July 26.—A combination of patriots for profit calling themselves the American Vigilantes Alliance protested yesterday to Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the foreign relations committee, against any proposals to recognize the government of the Soviet Union. They said such recognition would turn the loyal, conservative element of the American youth to fascism.

Since their stock in trade is their boasted "loyalty" to the capitalist hunger and war government and their conservatism would meet the approval of the Daughters of the American Revolution, their telegram is an announcement that they are potential fascists. The "Alliance" has its headquarters at 105 Lexington Avenue in this city.

Insults and Agony for All in Nazi Torture Barracks

Doctors Refuse Aid as Prisoners Suffer Inhuman Horrors in Storm Troop Dungeons — Victim Continues Narrative of his Experiences

By a Physician, Victim of the Brown Pest

(Editor's Note: This is the second of three installments of the narrative of a victim of Nazi terror, now a refugee in France.)

II.

(The author of this narrative, a Bulgarian doctor employed in a Berlin hospital and living in Germany since 1920, was accused by the Nazis of being a Jew and of being sympathetic toward the Soviet Union, where he had travelled in the pursuit of his medical researches. This story of his experiences has been received by the International Labor Defense here.)

* * *

I was arrested at four in the morning on March 4 by a troop of Nazis, who battered down my door. My wife and I were taken immediately to a Storm Troops barracks. There I was immediately set upon and beaten until I lost consciousness. I don't know how long I remained unconscious. When I opened my eyes I was alone in the room. A number of workers whom the Nazis had been beating at the same time as they beat me, had been removed.

Then I was taken into another room, the floor of which was covered with straw, on which I lay.

The light-tinted wall-paper was covered with great blotches of blood and bloody prints of hands. Several young men, all very pale, some with bandaged heads, were there, waiting to be interrogated.

At frequent intervals, Nazis entered the room, shouting "Heil Hitler!" and forcing all the prisoners to rise and respond with the same salute. Those who showed ill-humor in complying, or who rose too slowly, were lashed with whips and forced to rise and give the salute, then sit down again, ten to fifteen times in rapid succession. This happened so often one lost track of how many times it occurred within the space of a few hours.

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Several times the prisoners were forced to sing the German national anthem, and the song Horst Wessel. Those who made mistakes in the words or music, or who could not sing loud enough, were beaten.

I had been so badly mistreated that soon I felt I could not rise, and I lay stretched out on the straw while this little comedy was repeated.

The Nazis stamped on me and kicked me.

"He's garbage. He'll have to croak sooner or later," they said.

One of them pointed his revolver at my heart.

"The swine isn't worth a cartridge," he said, and put it away again.

I was again taken to the other room to be interrogated. I couldn't stand, so I was dragged and kicked through the corridors. When we arrived, I fell over in a faint whenever I tried to stand, so I was put in a chair.

I told the interrogators that I could not stand another third degree in the condition I was in, then fainted and fell off the chair. I was dragged back to the torture chamber, where I lay on the straw.

I asked for a doctor and someone telephoned for the storm detachment physician.

* * *

I was rapidly getting worse. Bergmann, the police commissioner, came into the room.

"What medicines could we get from the drug-store ourselves before the doctor comes?" he asked.

I named a medicine, and it was brought in in a few minutes. An hour and a half later, Dr. Kramer, the storm troop doctor, arrived. He ascertained that my condition was dangerous, and gave me a hypodermic injection. I asked him to have me moved to a hospital. But he just shrugged his shoulders and said that did not depend on him.

There were several other prisoners in this torture chamber.

One was a man who had insulted a storm trooper some days before. He had been dragged out of his bed to prison on March 6. A woman who had reproached a renegade Communist turned Nazi with lack of character, had been arrested in her home.

A young man had been badly beaten up when he was found on the street with the trunk of the Communist deputy, Kippenberger. Below the bandages that were wrapped about his head, his face was so disfigured that neither the eyes nor the nose could be distinguished. There was nothing there but a horrible mass of blue, swollen flesh. He lay close to me and breathed with difficulty.

"Pich and Ullstein have been arrested and are being brought here!" someone cried.

The Nazis ran into the room in a veritable ecstasy of fury, shouting: "Bring them in!"

The arrival of a worker named Schultze was announced. The Nazis left the room, and for a quarter of an hour indulged in a bloody orgy in the hallway. A dozen men pushed, struck him, yelling at the top of their voices.

Through the thin walls, we heard hair-raising sounds. Then a little man, apparently a worker, about 30 years old, was thrown into the room. His right eye was a mass of blood.

At the interrogation, he acknowledged membership in the International Labor Defense. He was accused of participation in the murder of a Nazi. He protested that he had already been arrested and acquitted by a magistrate on this charge.

He was beaten with whips and clubs, and ordered to answer "yes" to all questions put to him. Blows rained on him until he had said "yes."

"Are you the murderer, you son of a bitch?"

"No! No!"

They began to beat him again. His face was covered with blood, and he tried to wipe it off with the back of his sleeve.

"But you've just confessed!"

"It was under duress!"

The brutal gangsters shook with laughter until they were tired. They ordered the victim to climb up on top of a cupboard, turn his face to the wall, turn around, shout "Heil Hitler!" and then to jump to the floor. They covered him with their pistols.

"Hurry up now! Jump down!"

They asked him how many children he had, with how many women he had slept, and if all his children were as mongolic as he. He was obliged to answer "yes" to all this, and he did so, but hesitatingly, as though it tore his heart out to submit.

With gross insulting epithets, such as "infected * * *," kicks and blows, they pushed him out of the room to go to the kitchen, there to have his hair cut off.

* * *

When he returned, his hair cut off in jagged bunches, he was introduced to a white-haired old minister of the gospel, about 80 years of age, who was ordered to take him by the hand and say, "How are you, comrade?"

The old man gave him his hand. "I take your hand," he said, "because you are a man who is suffering."

They all began to laugh.

"What! You're shaking hands with a murderer?"

"Even if that were true," the old man said, "he is suffering, and you are the incarnation of violence, which is not eternal. You will never be able to destroy my convictions with your blackjacks. You are nationalist, and I am internationalist."

This courageous attitude on the part of the old man to a small degree intimidated the torturers. Several wanted to throw themselves upon him, but the others held them back, and persuaded them not to maltreat him.

A new group of prisoners arrived, from Steglitz.

"Attention! Sit down! Stand up! Sit down! Stand up! Heil Hitler!"

The prisoners were forced to respond to the salute and stand at attention for several minutes.

As I lay on the floor and did not obey their orders, a Nazi who had come in with the new group of prisoners came over and stamped on me.

"Bastard! You won't get up, eh?"

He raised his blackjack to strike me. I did not say a word. A Nazi who had been in the room explained.

"He's done for. He's going to croak."

(To Be Concluded.)